

## UAE leader warns of foreign action

ABU DHABI (AP) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has warned that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war will lead to a foreign intervention in the region, the UAE news agency WAM reported Saturday. Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan spoke in Morocco during a meeting Friday with King Hassan II, the agency said. It quoted the UAE president as also saying: "The flames of the Gulf war are about to extinguish the flames of the war today before it becomes too late for them to do so tomorrow, as the big powers will take over." WAM said Sheikh Zayed, who is on a private visit to Morocco, discussed with King Hassan the Gulf war and a newly concluded peace mission by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The UAE president said: "Since the start of the war we feared foreign intervention. "We have repeatedly warned that continuation of the war would be the only pretext to bring superpowers closer to the Gulf region." Arab foreign ministers, meanwhile, were gathering in Tunisia for a meeting Sunday at the Arab League headquarters to discuss the Iran-Iraq war (See page 2).

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## Rifai returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai returned home Saturday after a three-day visit to Switzerland where he attended His Majesty King Hussein's talks with the Swiss president. Mr. Rifai was met on arrival by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and a number of ministers.

## Masri arrives in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri arrived here Saturday to head Jordan's delegation to the Arab League Council meeting that convenes today. In a statement on arrival, Mr. Masri expressed hope that the council meeting would take tougher action against Iran. He said that Arab national security is being threatened by Iran and that the whole world is looking on the Arabs to take a unified action. He said that the committee of seven received Chinese support for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 during its recent visit to Peking.

## Tunisian trial verdict delayed

TUNIS (AP) — Three members of a banned Muslim fundamentalist movement being tried in absentia have been arrested, delaying the verdict in the mass trial of Islamic radicals until next week, the court's presiding judge announced Saturday. The prosecution has asked for the death sentence for the 90 defendants on trial for threatening state security. The verdict had been expected late Saturday or early Sunday. Only 50 of the defendants have been present since the trial began Aug. 27 under heavy security in a police barracks. Presiding Judge Hasbenu Zemal told the court that three of the 40 being tried in absentia have been arrested, delaying the verdict until Monday. Amnesty questions trial, page 2

## Hungary-Israel ties a shock — PLO

KUWAIT (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Budapest was quoted here Saturday as saying an agreement between Hungary and Israel to upgrade relations is a shock to Arabs. PLO representative Hikmat Abu Zaid, in an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa, called on Arab states to reappaise their relations world-wide in light of the Israel-Hungary rapprochement. Mr. Abu Zaid said that he had information that the World Jewish Council had promised the Hungarian government assistance to help it resolve an economic crisis in return for the Sept. 14 agreement signed in Geneva under which Budapest would upgrade its ties with Israel.

## S. Africa sees Israeli 'sanctions' as mild

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A pro-government newspaper said Saturday that Israel had been forced by American pressure to impose sanctions on South Africa and had chosen "relatively mild" measures. The government, which has nurtured military and economic ties with Israel, has not commented publicly on the sanctions package adopted Wednesday by Israel's coalition cabinet.

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## U.N. chief pursues talks with Iran despite U.S. view of his mission as a failure

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati met for 30 minutes on Saturday to discuss efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war.

"We have had very positive talks with the secretary general," Mr. Velayati told reporters afterwards. He declined to answer questions.

Iran's U.N. delegate Said Jalal Khorassani described the meeting as a courtesy visit.

The meeting was the first between Mr. Perez de Cuellar and either side in the Gulf war since he returned on Wednesday from an abortive peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad.

In a report to the Security Council, which has called for an immediate ceasefire, Mr. Perez de Cuellar indicated wide differences between Iran and Iraq on terms for a halt to the seven-year-old conflict.

He said Iran was prepared to accept an "undeclared cessation of hostilities" if an impartial inquiry were mounted to determine responsibility for the war.

But the Iraqis rejected any thing short of a declared, unconditional halt to the fighting, he said. (See full text of report on page 4).

Mr. Khorassani said Iranian President Ali Khamenei was due in New York on Monday to attend the U.N. General Assembly session. He is due to address the 139-nation body on Tuesday.

In Washington on Friday, the State Department termed the United Nations General Assembly

address to state unequivocally and clearly his country's official unconditional acceptance and willingness to implement at once Security Council Resolution 598 in all of its parts without conditions."

Redman added that without such a statement from the Iranian president, "the United States sees no responsible alternative but for the U.N. Security Council to redouble its efforts to ensure that both governments are prepared to implement" the resolution immediately.

Otherwise, the spokesman stressed, there is no choice but to move rapidly to enforcement measures, as foreseen in the resolution.

The United States has been urging an arms embargo if Iran does not heed the Security Council's ceasefire demand, but some other members of the council want to allow more time for negotiations with the two sides.

A top Iranian Foreign Ministry official meanwhile dismissed rumours of a possible ceasefire in the war with Iraq, the national news agency IRNA said Saturday.

"There is no common outlook between Iran and the Iraqi regime and no room for a negotiated peace," IRNA quoted Ali Mohammad Besharati as saying.

IRNA quoted Mr. Besharati as making his comment at a Tehran meeting on Thursday which called for an Islamic revolution in Iraq.

Clovis Maksoud, U.N. representative of the Arab League, said here on Friday that there were "sufficient incentives for both parties to acquiesce to a rapid implementation of Security Council Resolution 598."

## Iraq rejects plea to halt Gulf attacks and continues air raids

Javier Perez de Cuellar was on an apparently-abortive peace mission in the area.

"It's unbelievably quiet," one shipping source said. "Normally there would have been an Iranian response ... now."

Iraq accused Iran Saturday of shelling without letup seven Iraqi cities and towns, killing 12 civilians, amid the renewed Iraqi air raids on oil installations in the Gulf.

Mr. Kurani, on a one-day visit to Baghdad to see whether Japan could further peace in the area, had talks with President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

Gulf shippers braced for attacks from Iran in retaliation for the renewed Iraqi onslaught. But it has so far failed to materialise, leading diplomats to suggest Teheran hoped to highlight Baghdad as the aggressor.

Iraq has launched a series of raids against Iranian oil installations and reported hitting three vessels since Wednesday following a brief lull while U.N. chief

## U.S. acted 'unilaterally' to arrest RJ hijack suspect

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department has said the U.S. acted "unilaterally" to apprehend a suspect in the 1985 hijacking of a Royal Jordanian (RJ) airliner in Beirut.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman was asked if Jordan or Israel assisted the United States in the Sept. 13 arrest of Fawaz Younis, a Lebanese. As noted in a Justice Department briefing on Sept. 17, Redman said, "the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) made it very clear that this was United States' unilateral activity."

The spokesman was asked which U.S. departments or agencies participated in the operation. Redman said it was strictly an FBI operation. "Of course, we are the lead agency on international counter-terrorism policy, so we were naturally involved, but in terms of the operational aspects, that was the FBI," he said.

Asked if the United States might be in a position to trade Younis for U.S. hostages being held in Lebanon, Redman replied, "We don't deal with kidnappers or terrorists."

Younis is a member of the Shi'ite Amal militia led by Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Berri.

Younis was arrested in the Mediterranean Sea and brought to Washington for his arraignment Sept. 17. He is charged with hostage-taking, conspiracy and destruction of an aircraft.

Redman was asked if the United States anticipated any further hostage-taking or kidnapping or other violence in retaliation for its action against Younis. "The fact is," he said, "that if we are going to enforce our counter-terrorism policy, if we are going to enforce our laws, then we have to stand up and enforce them, it is a simple as that."

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## King and Queen in Lausanne on private visit

BERN (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor ended a three-day state visit to Switzerland on Saturday and left Bern for Lausanne on a private visit expected to last several days.

Upon their departure from the Swiss capital, the King and Queen were accorded an official farewell ceremony in which President Pierre Aubert and Mrs. Aubert and senior Swiss officials took part.

Redman added that without such a statement from the Iranian president, "the United States sees no responsible alternative but for the U.N. Security Council to redouble its efforts to ensure that both governments are prepared to implement" the resolution immediately.

Otherwise, the spokesman stressed, there is no choice but to move rapidly to enforcement measures, as foreseen in the resolution.

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IRNA quoted Mr. Besharati as making his comment at a Tehran meeting on Thursday which called for an Islamic revolution in Iraq.

The foreign minister, who visited Iran in June on a similar mission, is also scheduled to meet Iranian President Ali Khamenei during the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

During his two-day stay, Mr. Kurani is scheduled to be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Duhin and Finance Minister Hanna Odeh will also hold talks with him.

Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama said Mr. Kurani would discuss the developments in the Gulf, the Middle East situation and economic cooperation between Jordan and Japan.

Mr. Kurani, who was expected here from Baghdad early Sunday amid increasing Japanese diplomatic involvement in the Gulf, is expected to brief Jordanian leaders on his talks with Iraqi leaders and Japanese efforts to protect commercial shipping in the Gulf.

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# Arab League Council meets today to discuss relations with Iran

TUNIS (Agencies) — Arab League foreign ministers meet here Sunday to consider joint action in light of Iran's rejection of U.N. peace efforts in the Gulf war.

In their Aug. 25 meeting, the Arab League foreign ministers gave Iran until Sept. 20 to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf or face a reexamination of the Arab countries' relations with Tehran.

After the Aug. 25 meeting, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi had not ruled out a break in diplomatic relations by Arab countries, if Iran failed to respond to peace efforts.

Arab League sources in Tunis said that the Arab ministers will also discuss the Palestine issue, Israel's infiltration in Asia and Africa, Israel relations with Spain and Sri Lanka, the U.S. stand

vis-a-vis the U.N. General Assembly resolution of 1975 which considered Zionism as another form of racism and a draft proposal to be discussed by the U.S. Congress on the question of transferring the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The ministers according to the sources will also discuss the condition of Palestinians in the Arab World, the situation at the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon and the Euro-Arab dialogue.

The ministers were expected to discuss this week's U.S. order closing the Palestine Information Office in Washington, according to the League's U.S. representa-

tive.

Ambassador Clovis Maksoud said on Friday the expulsion order would be added to the foreign ministers' agenda and that Arab ambassadors to the United States had already protested against the State Department action.

He said the League would pursue a two-pronged course, pushing on the diplomatic front and challenging Tuesday's order in court.

"We are going to try to persuade the U.S. government to rescind the order, Mr. Maksoud said. "And we are going to challenge it through the judicial avenue available."

The United States on Tuesday ordered the office closed within 30 days after ruling it served as a mission for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

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Extremists raid Coptic library in Egypt

ASSIUT, Egypt (AP) — A group of Muslim extremists raided a Coptic Christian library adjoining a church and destroyed some of its contents before police intervened, security sources said Saturday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the raid occurred shortly after the Friday's noon Muslim prayers. Police arrested eight raiders.

No casualties were reported. The sources said about 15 extremists, after prayers, stormed the library of a Coptic Christian Society housed in a building next to St. George's Church in Assiut,

a provincial capital 380 kilometers south of Cairo.

The raiders tore up books, destroyed tape recordings of hymns and sermons and smashed up some chairs before police arrived, the sources said.

They said police were searching for about seven men who escaped.

Assiut has been a centre of fundamentalist agitation since Muslim extremists assassinated President Anwar Sadat at a military parade in Cairo on Oct. 6, 1981. A series of attacks by Muslim extremists on police forces and installations in the city two

days after the assassination left about 80 people dead.

Assiut is home to one of Egypt's leading universities, and hundreds of its students have demonstrated sporadically to back demands for immediate and full implementation of Sharia, or Islamic law.

The latest demonstration occurred on Sept. 9 outside a mosque. Ten extremists were arrested then, bringing the total held by police to about 160.

The government maintains that about 90 per cent of Egypt's laws already conform to Sharia.

Amnesty questions Tunisian opposition trial

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International has said it fears that leaders of an Islamic movement in Tunisia will be executed after "a trial riddled with irregularities."

The worldwide human rights organisation called on Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to ensure that leaders of the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) are not executed and that allegations of torture in detention are fully investigated.

"Amnesty said it was concerned that a special state security court sitting in Tunis might hand down death sentences over the weekend and that the movement's president, Rachid Ghannouchi, and other leaders could be executed within days.

The prosecution has demanded the death penalty for all 90 members and alleged members of the banned movement whose trial began on Aug. 27. Forty are being tried in absentia.

Charges against the defendants include causing explosions, incitement to public violence and killing, plotting with Iran to overthrow the government of Tunisia

and belonging to an illegal organisation.

Mr. Ghannouchi, a philosophy teacher, and other leaders have denied any involvement in violence, insisting the movement works democratically for greater Islamisation in Tunisia, Amnesty said.

Six of the defendants have confessed on television that they were involved in the bombing of tourist hotels in Tunisia in August but Amnesty said they have denied belonging to the movement.

Most defendants have said they were tortured. Amnesty said one man arrested in August was reportedly incapable of being questioned when the trial opened because of his physical condition after alleged torture.

Amnesty, whose representative attended part of the trial, also called on Mr. Bourguiba to investigate irregularities during the trial.

It said the appointment of the government's prosecutor general as the court's president, or trial judge, raised concerns about the court's impartiality. The court

president is assisted by two judges and two members of Tunisia's governing party acting as assessors.

Defence lawyers have complained that the court president has severely restricted their rights and at one point the lawyers walked out of the court in protest, Amnesty said.

The human rights group questioned the use in court of confessions alleged "to have been obtained by force" and said the judicial authorities appeared to have ignored allegations of torture and the lack of medical treatment while defendants were held incommunicado.

The main defendants had no contact with lawyers until two days before the trial began, Amnesty said, and it was only then that the prosecution handed the defence an apparently incomplete dossier of some 3,000 pages. The defence has claimed it did not include documents later presented as evidence in court.

The trial follows a clampdown on the Islamic Tendency Movement which began early this year.

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## Oldest Jordanian dies

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Although there are no official records to prove it, Sheikh Thaher Thayab Al Fayed passed away at the age of 115 on Friday, an age which classifies him as one of the oldest men in the world.

According to his son, Dr. Faris Thaher Thayab Al Fayed, although there were no official registrations of births at that time, "people who knew my father recorded that he was present when the Hijazi railroad was being built, which was at the beginning of this century, and that he was a distinguished fighter during the battles which occurred around that time as well."

Sheikh Thaher was especially known for the part he played against the forces of the Wahabites from Saudi Arabia in 1924 when they invaded the Kingdom. "He was famous for his courage, and later voiced his dislike for the British and Giubb Pashas as he was a supporter of national causes and freedom," said Dr. Faris who works at the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Although Sheikh Thaher was never against the Hashemite family and often accompanied King Abdullah, he was always considered by the government as part of the opposition. "At first he joined the National Party (opposition) rather than the Independence Party (government).

Outspoken in his views, my father's voice was one of truth and often pointed out what was not considered to be good for the overall benefit of the Kingdom," said Dr. Faris, adding that on several issues in local politics Sheikh Thaher was referred to by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and His Royal Highness

Prince Mohammad.

In his tribe, Bani Sakhr, Sheikh Thaher was considered a leader and served as an Islamic judge for the tribe. His decisions were recognised and accepted by the government, said Dr. Faris.

Despite his age, Sheikh Thaher was enjoying good health and had excellent eyesight. Dr. Faris said: "It was very strange that he died of a heart attack since only one year ago when Sheikh Thaher entered the hospital for a medical checkup, all the results showed that there was absolutely nothing wrong with him," he continued.

"Then one year later, he was sitting drinking his argeleh and suddenly he choked and died."

His diet consisted of mainly milk and rice, fruit, cake and local bread, avoiding meat some 20 years before he died. Throughout his life he stayed away from eggs and vegetables especially tomatoes. "He was considered a healthy man and often exercised by walking long distances," said his son.

Although he weighed 70-75 kilograms at the age of 115, Sheikh Thaher weighed 120 kilograms in his younger days and was said to have been able to eat a whole sheep by himself. During those days his favourite form of exercise was camel and horse riding and walking.

During his lifetime, Sheikh Thaher married 17 wives, five of which bore him 17 children. He married his first wife, his senior by three years, at the young age of 14, and his last wife when he was 75 years old. Sheikh Thaher's seventeenth wife was between the age of 25 to 30 when she married him, and she bore him ten children. His oldest child is now 95 years old and still alive, while his youngest is 29 years old.

When Sheikh Thaher passed away he was married to two of his wives.

## Jordan to buy 200,000 tonnes of wheat from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will purchase 200,000 tonnes of wheat from Saudi Arabia and the shipments will start arriving here by trucks as of the beginning of the coming month, according to Mr. Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, under secretary of the ministry of supply.

Mr. Hawamdeh was speaking upon returning here Saturday from Riyadh where he held talks with Saudi officials, particularly with Sheikh Saleh Al Suleiman, director of the Grain Silos Corporation, on Jordan's needs of wheat and economic relations.

Mr. Hawamdeh said that Saudi Arabia had agreed earlier to sell Jordan 140,000 tonnes of wheat but the deal was not carried

through in full. Starting next year, the remaining shipments of the earlier deal will be shipped to Aqaba from the Saudi port of Jeddah, Mr. Hawamdeh said.

Mr. Hawamdeh was speaking upon returning here Saturday from Riyadh where he held talks with Saudi officials, particularly with Sheikh Saleh Al Suleiman, director of the Grain Silos Corporation, on Jordan's needs of wheat and economic relations.

Last June, the Ministry of Agriculture said it expected local production of cereals to reach only 136,000 tonnes this year, less than the amount expected by

ministry experts at the beginning of the harvest season. The ministry said that only 100,000 tonnes of wheat expected to be produced by local farmers were far short of the domestic needs.

On his way back home, Mr. Hawamdeh met with Sheikh Fahd Ibn Sultan, governor of the northern Saudi region of Tabuk, who extended an invitation to Jordan's Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Minister of Supply Raja Muasher to visit his region and acquaint themselves with agricultural projects there.

Mr. Hawamdeh was accompanied by Sheikh Saleh on a visit to Aqaba for inspecting grain silos owned by the Ministry of Supply and for viewing the port facilities. The under secretary also took part in the meetings of the joint Jordan-Saudi Arabian committee to discuss bolstering bilateral trade and economic relations.

Mr. Hawamdeh said that Saudi Arabia had agreed earlier to sell Jordan 140,000 tonnes of wheat but the deal was not carried

## Jordan to host energy conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Energy experts from around the world will take part in a conference that will be held in Amman next February to review electric power generation, according to Dr. Hisham Al Khatib, minister of energy and mineral resources.

Dr. Khatib said the decision to hold the conference here came during a World Energy Conference meeting held in Seoul, South Korea, which will be attended along with representatives from the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

While attending the conference, Dr. Khatib held talks with South Korean officials and energy experts during an official visit to South Korea.

At the same time, the announcement said, JEA is currently studying bids for the construction of the second phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Sta-

tion. The second phase, it said, entails setting up a steam-powered generating units which will have an ultimate capacity of 260 megawatts.

The announcement said that JEA will soon award contracts to local firms to embark on the project.

A statistical bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics Saturday said that Jordan imported 2,966 million tonnes of oil in crude and refined form for its needs in the past year. This is up from 2,891 million tonnes in 1985.

At the meeting, a decision was taken for adding more job cate-

gories to a "Jordanians only" list, but no details were disclosed.

The Ministry of Labour said last July that non-Jordanians will no longer be allowed to work as salesmen and saleswomen in stores, or as petrol station or car wash attendants.

The ministry earlier said that clerical workers, teachers, and accountants were among the jobs that should be taken only by Jordanians.

By last March, there were 100,000 non-Jordanian workers in the Kingdom of whom 21,000 were non-Arabs, according to Ministry of Labour sources.

In contrast, the Kingdom has nearly 40,000 Jordanian people forming nearly eight per cent of the total work force according to the minister of labour in a statement he made to the third Jordanian Expatriates Conference in Amman last July.

According to Mr. Mansour, the Minister of Labour's measures would stem the employment of non-Jordanians and open the way for jobless people to find work and so reduce Jordan's problem of unemployment.

## Jordan toughens drive against foreign labour

AMMAN — The Jordanian authorities are stepping up measures to stem violations of labour regulations concerning the employment of non-Jordanian workers and to control the local labour market.

He said that a number of organisations have been laying off workers under the pretext of economic recession and employing non-Jordanian workers because they are a source of cheap labour. The Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions is still grappling with a number of cases, involving mass lay-offs of workers, labour disputes and the reduction of wages, Mr. Mansour noted.

According to Mr. Qarden, the federation is observing close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour in dealing with the unemployment issue and the problem of employing non-Jordanian workers in the country.

On Thursday, the minister of labour stated that his ministry was doing all it can to find employment for Jordanian job-seekers, especially to community college and school graduates who form nearly 75 per cent of the unemployed people in Jordan.

Meetings have been going on to discuss the problem. The most recent was held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

At that meeting, decisions were taken for providing vocational training for school graduates to enable them to replace foreign workers in different businesses. — Petra

## Paper blames Arab League Charter for Arab disunity

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The "Arab Order," as was expressed in the institutional and political framework of the Arab League, responded to Arab national aspirations for unity. But the Arab League Charter, which was heavily influenced by the dominant Western powers and reflected the weakness of Arab leadership, enhanced and legitimised the division of the thermal power station in the port city and discussion on the benefits of such project.

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tion. The second phase, it said, entails setting up a steam-powered generating units which will have an ultimate capacity of 260 megawatts.

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# Jordan Times

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## Step towards safer world

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are to be congratulated on their agreement to meet in Washington later this year to append their signatures to an intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty, designed to eliminate medium-range missiles from their nuclear arsenals worldwide. No doubt, the accord should be viewed as a political triumph for Mr. Reagan, who at the flag end of his administration, has been facing a severe political crisis as a result of the Iran-contra arms scandal. The treaty should also be seen as an achievement for Mr. Gorbachev, who had been putting off a summit with Mr. Reagan until reaching a worthwhile treaty that would considerably enhance European security and reduce East-West tensions.

The INF treaty is a very unique one in the sense that it is the first arms control accord that completely eliminates a particular category of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of the superpowers. The treaty deals a heavy blow to the cold war warriors on either side of the great divide. Some NATO strategists and politicians in particular are viewing the accord as one that could weaken the NATO strategy of flexible response. Besides, the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles symbolised American commitment to defend Europe in case of a conflict with the East bloc countries. Therefore, the Europeans view the dismantling of these weapons with some sense of apprehension about U.S. intentions. However, the NATO partners have gone along with Mr. Reagan to make the INF negotiations a grand success.

The INF treaty will historically remain an important milestone in East-West relations. It forebodes the beginning of an era that may free the world from the tyranny of nuclear weapons. After all, the treaty covers just about three per cent of superpower nuclear arsenals. When it is known that the question of eliminating thousands of intercontinental ballistic missiles, potentially capable of annihilating the world several times over, has never been seriously addressed, the conclusion of an INF treaty is something akin to the story of the mountain, giving birth to a little mouse.

Mr. Gorbachev has said that the Soviets have a programme that is designed to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century. For him, therefore, the INF treaty constitutes the first step towards that goal. He has said recently that it is possible to have a 50 per cent cut in intercontinental missiles is an acceptable proposal in principle and perhaps he would be ready to start negotiations next year. His objective of making the nuclear weapons obsolete, in the context of overkill capacities of the superpowers, is a commendable one. However, it is difficult to predict how far the U.S. president's determination to deploy his strategic defence initiative for a peace-based defensive system or "Star Wars" programme could, in the long run, be reconciled with Soviet objectives of nuclear arms reduction talks.

While there is no room for complacency or euphoria, what the story of the INF treaty reveals is this: Given the political will on both sides, no differences seem unbridgeable. If the INF accord covers the elimination of only three per cent of the superpower nuclear arsenals, the momentum generated by it should not be allowed to wane in effectively dealing with the remaining 97 per cent. For, all, including the superpowers, know only too well that a world without nuclear weapons is a safer one to live in.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: A successful visit

THE enthusiastic welcome accorded to King Hussein and the successful talks he held with Swiss leaders over the past few days reflect the prominent image Jordan has abroad, and the important position the Kingdom assumes among the community of nations. In his talks, the King was careful to reiterate Jordan's clear position vis à vis the Palestine question, and the Iran-Iraq war. In referring to the Arab-Israeli conflict the monarch reassured Jordan's demand for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that can bring about peace and achieve a settlement to the problem. For this peace to come, he said, there must be an international conference in which all concerned parties should participate. The King called on the international community in general and appealed to Switzerland in particular to contribute to the settlement of the Gulf conflict and help the United Nations implement Security Council Resolution 598 that calls for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. The King hinted that Switzerland can play a positive role in both problems and said that through its neutral stance it can help resolve world issues and help re-establish peace in both the Middle East and the Gulf regions. Bilateral relations and cooperation were also discussed by the two sides in Bern, and the King did not fail to express appreciation to Switzerland for helping Jordan implement its development projects.

### Al Dustour: King urges Swiss to help peace

In his talks with Swiss leaders, King Hussein dwelt in detail on the situation in the Middle East which witnessed Israeli occupation of Arab land, and the Gulf region where Iran has been pursuing war on the Arab land. In urging the Swiss government to play a leading role in resolving the two issues, King Hussein said that the proposed international conference remains the most practical and proper means for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 which would end Israel's occupation of Arab land. The monarch stressed that in ending the conflict, attention should be given to the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people so that peace can be lasting, and serves the future generations. In referring to the Gulf, the King said that the seven-year-old conflict there has caused untold sufferings and destruction and he called on the international community to end the war on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598. Through his appeal and his talks with the Swiss leaders, the King has been hopeful that this neutral state can and must play a leading role in the establishment of world peace.

### Sawt Al Saaib: A step towards world peace

U.S.-Soviet negotiations to reduce nuclear threat have been going on for the past quarter of a century and it is only Friday that the two sides arrived at an initial agreement to remove short and medium range missiles. This agreement has been received with deep relief in various world capitals which are concerned over the future of humanity. The agreement could be described as a direct and positive response to calls from various world nations which at present suffer from economic and social ills and want peace to achieve development. This agreement between the superpowers is bound to open the way for the Soviet and American leaderships to discuss other military and political issues that are of direct impact on the world community in general and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States in particular.

## With INF agreement, superpowers head into new era of detente

By Robert Evans

Reuter

WASHINGTON — With an agreement on concluding the first disarmament treaty of the nuclear age, the United States and Soviet Union appear firmly headed into a new era of detente.

Three days of talks in Washington between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze have resurrected a mood recalling the heady days of superpower wooing in the early 1970s.

Once again a right-wing president with virulent anti-Communist convictions has accepted the logic that if the two sides are condemned to live with each other, they have to work together to keep the peace.

On the Soviet side, a reform-minded Kremlin leadership has demonstrated that Moscow is ready to suppress its deep mistrust of a powerful United States and come to deal which are far

from satisfying all its aims.

Officials on both sides are avoiding euphoria. "I still don't think it's lily-white," said President Reagan on Friday when asked if he persisted in his earlier belief that the Soviet Union was "an evil empire."

And almost simultaneously, Shevardnadze told a news conference at the Soviet embassy just a short walk from the White House that although he felt a great deal of optimism, "many contradictions remain in Soviet-American relations."

But analysts say the clear advance across a wide range of problems at issue between the two powers during these three hot September days in Washington had created a climate where almost anything seemed possible.

Long-time commentators on the superpower relationship said a small but highly significant indicator was Moscow's apology on Friday, announced publicly by Shevardnadze himself, over a shooting incident involving a U.S. soldier in East Germany. Shevardnadze's statement said

both sides were at fault — a far cry from the days, as one analyst noted, when in any affair of this type "the Soviet Union was always totally right and everyone else was always 100 per cent wrong."

And on human rights, for years an area of fierce charges and counter-charges, Shevardnadze and Shultz agreed they were talking "constructively" and that the whole issue was "a two-way street."

Renouncing any claim to Soviet perfection, Shevardnadze said the present leadership in Moscow was engaged in "breaking up a lot of old structures and patterns," adding: "But we still have our bureaucrats, as I think

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ted by the 1963 treaty banning explosions in the atmosphere and under water, has been the topic of often bitter propaganda exchanges, particularly over the past two years.

But now the two powers have agreed to start working seriously together towards resolving their differences about verification, and even to stage experiments in each other's top-secret testing grounds.

Commented Professor Stephen Cohen, a Soviet affairs expert at Princeton University in New Jersey: "If they get to a test ban, that would be the end of the arms race."

But officials on both sides agree there is a long and hard road to travel before there can be any prospect for the world free of nuclear weapons envisioned briefly by Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik in October last year.

The next step must be in the direction of an agreement to cut the huge strategic nuclear arsenals held by the two powers — a

problem Shevardnadze described on Friday as "the root question of Soviet-American relations."

He said the Washington talks had failed to bring positions closer together on this matter. Efforts to convince the Reagan administration to move away from its "Star Wars" project were still unsuccessful.

Shevardnadze held out the hope that between now and the third Reagan-Gorbachev summit, now likely in Washington in late November or December, an outline agreement on how to proceed could be reached and signed by the two leaders.

While Shevardnadze reported no movement from the U.S. side on "Star Wars" — Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) for a space-based defensive system — the Moscow position also appeared fixed.

"If there is any deployment of SDI, there can be no strategic arms agreement," Shevardnadze said.

And as he was speaking, the Pentagon announced it would speed up research in key areas of

SDI, although observing the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty whose interpretation is an issue between Washington and Moscow.

But there were strong signs that Soviet officials saw the influence of military and defense department hardliners, particularly Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, as on the wane.

At his news conference, Shevardnadze said he had a businesslike and constructive relationship marked by goodwill on both sides with Shultz.

But he shot two darts in the direction of Weinberger — one reporting that the defence secretary had yet to reply to an invitation to discuss with Moscow his allegations that it was violating the ABM treaty with a radar station in Siberia.

And then he called on U.S. journalists present to put pressure on Weinberger and the Pentagon to allow Soviet representatives to visit a U.S. radar installation at Thule in Greenland. Moscow has suggested the facility could violate the ABM treaty.

my Iranian interlocutors expressed certainty that the process would prove their claim in this regard. They spoke with emphasis of the need for determination, judgment, punishment and reparations.

5. In Baghdad, upon receiving

and reviewing the outline of the plan of implementation, the Iraqi authorities stated the view that the proposed outline was in accordance with Security Council Resolution 598.

6. The outline of the plan for implementation included the following:

A. From a specific date, to be agreed upon, and referred to for the purpose of negotiations as D-day, a ceasefire would be observed;

B. On a specific date after D-day, which would have to be agreed upon, the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries would start (to be completed within an agreed timeframe);

C. On D-day, a team of United Nations observers would be despatched to verify, confirm, and supervise the ceasefire and, subsequently, the withdrawal of all forces

D. On D-day, or on an agreed date thereafter, prisoners-of-war would begin to be released and repatriated in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949;

E. On D-day, I would start negotiations with Iran and Iraq with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement of all outstanding issues acceptable to both sides;

F. On D-day, or another date to be agreed upon, an impartial body to inquire into responsibility for the conflict would start its work;

G. At a date to be agreed, the impartial body would complete its work;

H. On a day after D-day, to be agreed upon, I would despatch a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction;

I. On D-day, or on a date to be agreed upon, I would start consultations with Iran and Iraq, and with other states concerned, on measures to enhance the security and stability of the region.

5. I further proposed to the two governments that, upon their concurrence with the outline of the plan of implementation agreement would have to be reached on the determination of D-day. This would have to be followed by negotiations on the preparations required to implement each of the measures envisaged in the outline. Those negotiations would have to be completed by D-day. I suggested that in case no agreement was reached on some of the preparations required, the parties would respect the decisions of the secretary general in that context.

6. At the outset of the discussions in Tehran, the Iranian authorities confirmed that the starting point of the discussions was their acceptance in New York of the concept of an integrated approach that would include a ceasefire as a first step.

B. Iran insists, however, that a link should be established between the ceasefire and the identification of responsibility for the conflict: The observance of a formal ceasefire must be preceded by the process of the identification of the party responsible for the initiation of the conflict.

C. Iran would accordingly be prepared to accept an implementation plan in which the announcement of the identification of the party responsible for initiating the conflict and the beginning of the observance of a formal ceasefire would take place on the same date.

9. I was also given to understand that, if this approach were to be accepted by both sides, an undeclared cessation of hostilities could come into effect during the process of identification of the responsibility for the conflict.

Upon the identification of the party responsible for the conflict, the undeclared cessation of hostilities would be replaced by the declaration of a formal ceasefire.

10. I think I should add that, in all the discussions concerning the issue of the identification of the responsibility for the conflict, all

my Iranian interlocutors expressed certainty that the process would prove their claim in this regard. They spoke with emphasis of the need for determination, judgment, punishment and reparations.

11. In Baghdad, upon receiving

and reviewing the outline of the plan of implementation, the Iraqi authorities stated the view that the proposed outline was in accordance with Security Council Resolution 598.

12. The Iraqi authorities emphasised repeatedly that Iraq believed that the various provisions of the resolution should be implemented in the order of their sequence in the resolution itself: Iraq was of the view that if the "Iranian position" was to the effect that the implementation of paragraph 6 of the resolution should precede the declaration of a ceasefire, this represented a clear rejection of the resolution.

The Iraqi authorities stated to me in detail the reasons for this view. One important point that Iraq particularly stressed was that under no circumstances would Iraq accept an undeclared ceasefire.

13. The Iraqi authorities stressed that Iraq was not against establishing an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict. They recalled in this

connection that since 1981 Iraq had shown willingness to proceed to an inquiry into the question of the initiation of the conflict, first by agreeing to Iran's proposal to set up a commission of inquiry, as communicated to Iraq through the chairman of the mission of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and subsequently, by making and reiterating its own proposals for such a procedure.

14. With regard to the implementation of paragraph 6 of Resolution 598, the Iraqi authorities expressed to me their view that the impartial body should be judicial in nature as it would be investigating a legal concept, namely the responsibility for the conflict. In that connection, the Iraqi authorities referred to the letter the deputy prime minister addressed to me on 23 July 1987 containing the details of the Iraqi position.

15. I have attempted to provide the members of the council with a factual account of the positions expressed by the two governments in the context of the main debate set out by the council before my departure. Needless to say, whenever questions were raised which touched upon or involved a matter of interpretation of the resolution, I consistently took the position that it was only the Security Council that could decide on such questions.

16. In concluding, the only comment I should like to add is that both governments welcomed the mission, that all discussions were conducted in a cordial and serious atmosphere, that both governments continue to express confidence for my own efforts, and that both, from their own different perspectives, perceive the United Nations as possessing the greatest potential for bringing about an end to the war.

## S. Africa's latest reform offers no 'quick fix' to race dilemma

By David Rogers

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's latest proposals for reforming apartheid offer the black majority no early prospect of seats in parliament or homes among whites.

They are also unlikely to relieve foreign pressure on Pretoria as the U.S. Congress and the Commonwealth again prepare to debate South Africa, according to Western diplomats.

White leaders have outlined two new initiatives to ease the rigid system of racial segregation known as apartheid. Each has been accompanied by cautionary pronouncements that there will be no "quick fix" to the country's racial dilemma.

The phrase, used by Gavin Relly, the comparatively liberal head of the Anglo American mining empire, has been picked up by government spokesmen and used repeatedly to reassure worried whites that rapid change is not at hand.

Reformists complained the report did not go far enough.

"The President's Council... acknowledges at last the need to abandon the wicked business of assigning the various races to separate ghettos but it proposes only the most timid steps — and the most complicated procedures

— to undo the harm of the past," the English-language newspaper Business Day said.

Non-Whites voiced dismay over the report which has taken three years to prepare. When the President's Council began its study, black townships were torn by political violence.

Since then two events have changed South Africa's political backdrop — a state of emergency has enabled security forces to stifle black unrest and the pro-apartheid white right wing emerged as a real challenge to President P.W. Botha's National Party in last May's election.

Just when the government claims to be moving away from apartheid, it releases a report which accepts the Group Areas Act in principle," the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front movement lamented.

More militant black organizations said the report, almost certain to be adopted by the government, killed the idea that apartheid could be gradually phased out.

Cautious rethinking of the economy is under way under Hoxha's successor President Ramiz Alia who recently criticised food shortages and weaknesses in industry and agriculture and a modest system of pay incentives is slowly being introduced.

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## Jehan Sadat moves out of the shadow of Anwar's death

By Deborah Zabarenko

Reuter

NEW YORK — The last time the world focused on Jehan Sadat, she was mourning her husband, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, after his assassination by Muslim extremists at a military parade.

Now Egypt's former first lady lives quietly in Virginia, mows her own lawn, shovels snow from her own pathway and builds a new existence in the United States.

But in her closet are gruesome souvenirs of Sadat's violent death on October 6, 1981 — his blood-stained undershirt and military hat.

She was in the stands as assassins gunned him down, and she was the one to tell the new president, Hosni Mubarak: "It seems Sadat is gone. It is your turn to lead the country now."

"Sometimes I blame myself," she told Reuters in an interview about her just-published memoirs, "A Woman of Egypt."

"Why didn't we pay more attention? Why didn't we protect him? Why didn't I insist that he wear the bullet-proof vest? ... But I believe in fate. It was his time, as he used to tell me always: 'When my time comes, nothing will stop it'."

Elegant and composed, Sadat believes she will be remembered as more than the wife of Anwar Sadat, the revolutionary who be-

came Egypt's president, the Muslim who went to Jerusalem, the man who in 1979 signed the Camp David peace accords with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Jimmy Carter.

She married Sadat in 1949. She was 16 and he was 30, a divorced father of three, the son of a village headman. Jehan had grown up as Jean, the daughter of a well-off Egyptian businessman and his British wife.

"Anwar fitted none of the classic categories for a husband," she writes. "His family was poor, from a lower class than mine. He was divorcing his wife. He had no home, no money at all."

But she married him. "When you fall in love, you never think of any other thing," she said with a laugh. "So far as there is love, it makes such miracles."

Jehan's real activism began in 1960, when she founded a women's sewing cooperative to turn out uniforms — and to give the women some sense of self-sufficiency.

She also organised hospital volunteers, led campaigns for day care, literacy and birth control, and was elected to a powerful, formerly all-male Egyptian government body, the Council of Ministers.

She was the first wife of an Egyptian leader to be seen in the media. She persuaded her hus-

band not to walk out of the talks that eventually yielded the Camp David peace accords.

"Once I was out of my home, it was not easy to go back in again and to be just a mother and a wife," Sadat said.

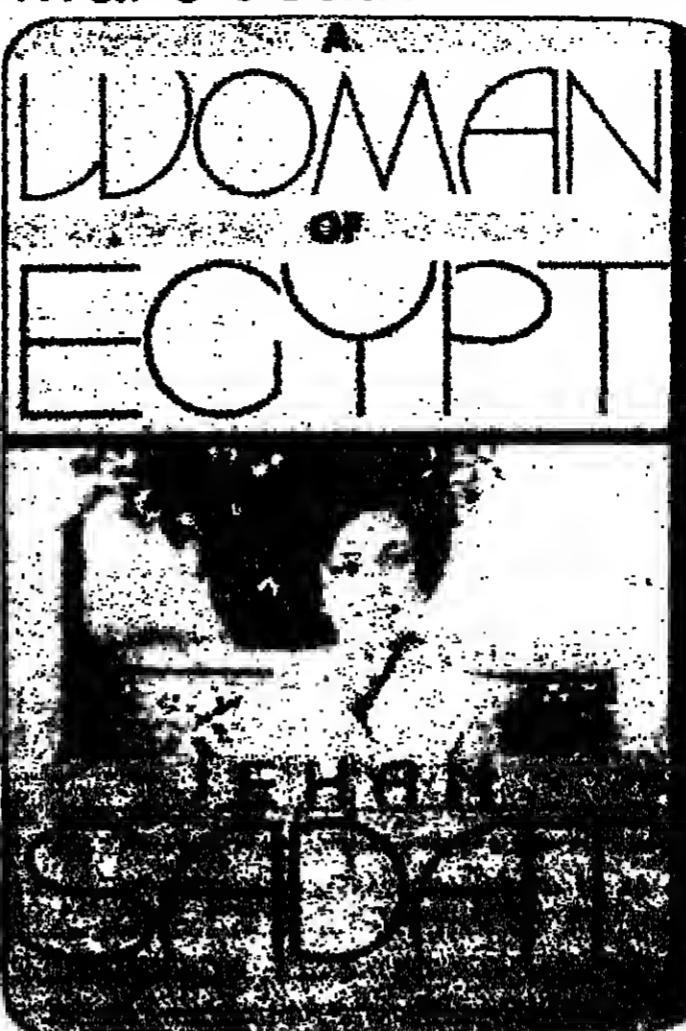
The notion of a feminist Muslim may seem a contradiction to some Westerners, and one reason Sadat wrote her book was to clear up what she sees as misconceptions of Islam.

"You (in the West) have a misunderstood image of Islam," she said. "Islam is a religion for love and forgiving and it's not for revenge, it's not for violence at all ... What we are suffering is not Islam, it's the severe traditions we inherited."

Proponents of those traditions — Muslim fundamentalists now gaining strength in the Middle East — have criticised Jehan Sadat for years. They circulate audio cassettes that paint her as power-hungry, materialistic and greedy.

Sadat faced criticism when she first came to the United States, where some accused her of taking a fortune from Egypt and charging exorbitant fees for lectures and university courses. She denied those accusations, saying that 75 per cent of her speeches are made free of charge.

"The six years since my husband's death have been difficult ones for me," she wrote. "... I have neither asked for nor received any favours. I am making my way alone and with dignity. I am very proud as an Egyptian woman to do this."



## Asma: A grandmother at 30

By A.U.M. Fakiruddin

The writer is a journalist with the Bangladesh Times. This article was distributed by BHFP, Better Health for Women and Children Through Family Planning, Nairobi, Kenya.

DHAKA — Asma Khatun was only nine when she was given in marriage to her husband, Malek. She went to live with him at puberty.

"When I was barely 12, I became a mother for the first time. I have given birth to seven children altogether, but two died in infancy. My eldest daughter is 16, and is already a mother of two. So you see, I am a grandmother as well." Asma is a few months over 30.

Asma's story is hardly unique in Bangladesh, where child marriage is very common. The custom is so prevalent that legislation banning marriage before the age of 18 has had little effect. In rural areas, it is rare to meet an unmarried girl of 14 or 15. The social cost is high. Young mothers lose their health and ability to work. They become unattractive to their husbands,

who look down on them.

Compared to most women, Asma is actually quite well off. She has a job which pays her 1,000 Taka (\$30) a month, roughly three times the average Bangladeshi income. This enables her to live in a one-room shanty in a slum neighbourhood seven miles from Dhaka.

Asma was born in a village 30 miles away. Her father was a craftsman who made combs out of buffalo horn. They were poor, but things became worse when he died. "My relatives were worried about me. They thought I should be married as soon as a good husband could be found because there might be no-one to care for me." Malek Mia was 21 when she was married to him. She went to live with him when she was 11.

What kind of "good husband" he proved to be is another matter. Living with him meant bearing his children, year after year. Then he started to return home late at night, and used most of his money for gambling. Her second child became sick with diarrhoea. Holy water and talismans did not help. By the time her relatives took the child to the hospital, it was too late.

Neither the death of his child, nor the state of his crumbling fortunes, nor his wife's next pregnancy, prevented Malek from marrying again. By the time Asma's third child was born, he had married a third time and moved out. Except for sleeping with him from time to time — which led always to another pregnancy — Asma had no relationship left with him. Malek gave her no money to support the contempt even of Asma.

Asma turned to the black market to stay alive. "I had some fake ration cards — 10 to be precise — and with them I could get wheat, sugar, and rice at subsidised prices. I would sell most of the food and we ate the rest. It kept me and my children alive."

"Meanwhile, she still kept hearing her husband's children although they did not live together. Physically she was a wreck, and breast-feeding her newborn children was impossible. One daughter, Maleka, died at one week old. By the time she bore her seventh child (now seven years old), her husband had married six times. In all, he married nine times, something of

a record even in Bangladesh.

According to Asma, the reason Malek managed to get away with his endless marriages is because he marries women who are so poor and deprived that they don't expect him to look after them.

Identity as a wife, anybody's wife, is enough. They work as domestic helps or serve in food shops, and they are beneath the contempt even of Asma.

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Asma and two of her children

It was too much for me. "I couldn't bear it any more. I wanted to get rid of them. I told them I wouldn't be able to feed them, I screamed the words to them. That day my family broke up."

Now Asma's two sons are vendors in the footpaths of Dhaka. The girls are working too. "We all want to stay alive."

Malek still visits her sometimes. After all, he is her husband. And she still spends the night with him if he desires. But at least she now has protection against pregnancy. She works for

a Dhaka-based organisation, Concerned Women for Family Planning, and they have put her on the pill.

Asma has a stamina whose source can't wholly be explained. Perhaps it comes from never asking why her life has turned out this way. Although it is her husband more than anyone else who has landed her in such dire straits, she will never cease to be the wife she is. The price she and her children have paid is their health and happiness, past, present and future.

## Medical breakthroughs wending way through U.S. regulatory maze

By Irwin Arieff

Reuter

WASHINGTON — A just-approved cholesterol treatment that may help millions fight off heart disease is one of many potential medical breakthroughs wending their way through the U.S. government's regulatory maze, drug analysts say.

Government regulators earlier this month approved a new type of cholesterol fighter, called lovastatin and made by Merck, that was found during clinical tests on humans to be able to lower blood cholesterol by 18 to 34 per cent.

Experts said the drug may benefit as many as 10 million Americans with excessive cholesterol levels that have not responded to dietary restrictions or exercise.

Industry analysts and government officials say the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is clogged with applications for other promising new therapies, some of which repre-

sent radical improvements over currently available treatments for some serious diseases.

Among the experimental new medicines moving through the bureaucracy are chemicals that may ultimately prove able to dissolve the blood clots that cause heart attacks, slow the progression of AIDS and combat cancers.

Others may help grow hair on bald pates, help people shed excess weight or alleviate a drinking problem.

Drugs never move through the bureaucracy as quickly as disease victims would like, and recent budget and staff cuts have tended to slow their progress even further.

Then there is the agency's usual caution in weighing the safety and efficacy of powerful compounds whose benefits may mask harmful side effects.

In the case of AIDS, in particular, the agency has come under fire for moving too slowly on federal action.

To date, only one drug — a compound called AZT made by Burroughs Wellcome — has been approved by the FDA for AIDS in the U.S. market. The drug does not cure AIDS but slows its progression and improves the

lives of victims.

Numerous other promising anti-AIDS compounds are at early stages of testing on animals and humans.

The FDA in mid-August approved the first human tests in the United States of a vaccine against the AIDS virus in New York, complained to a presidential commission on AIDS last week.

He referred to a drug found to cause grotesque birth defects only after it had been marketed widely in Europe but blocked by the FDA for sale in this country.

"Many of the people with AIDS only have two years to live," Kramer said, urging faster federal action.

The compound has been found in tests on humans to prevent and even stop heart attacks in progress by clearing blockages in the veins and arteries that bring blood to the heart.

In a surprise setback, an expert FDA committee voted in May

against recommending final approval of the drug, saying more data was needed.

The vote caused an uproar in the medical community and prompted a special FDA review to determine if TPA should now be approved without further delay.

Upjohn's Minoxidil baldness treatment gained worldwide attention when researchers found that the compound, a blood pressure medication, could sprout hair on some bald heads.

Though its approval was endorsed months ago by an FDA expert committee, the agency is not likely to take final action on Minoxidil for several more

months, officials said.

In the meantime, a lively black market has developed.

A potential breakthrough in the treatment of obesity and alcoholism may come in final federal approval of fluoxetine, a new anti-depressant under development by Eli Lilly.

An unusual side effect of the drug is that it appears to suppress desires to over-eat and over-drink by manipulating the brain's own chemistry.

Though it will probably be approved by the FDA later this fall only for use in treating depression, physicians will be free under U.S. drug laws to prescribe it for other uses.

## How the rich get richer

The International Monetary Fund has examined the phenomenon of capital flight and its effects on the debtor nations of the Third World. Stephen Fidler reports.

LONDON — The picture of the moneyed classes in Latin America salting away millions in offshore bank accounts while their countries slide into economic decline is one of the most potent images of the Third World debt crisis.

A new study into capital flight by the International Monetary Fund has attempted to define and quantify the problem and work out what to do about it.

Capital flight certainly represents an obstacle in the minds of creditors to lending more money to troubled debtor countries. In a recent comment on the subject, Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York said: "Creditors, both private and official, are understandably reluctant to provide fresh funds unless the debtors put a stop to capital flight."

But the real problem is broader. The IMF study suggests. The pace of growth of an economy is retarded, foreign indebtedness increases, the cost of carrying public debt is raised, the share of the public sector in investment increases and a government's tax base is eroded.

But, as the study points out, capital flight — bouts of which have been identified as early as the 17th century — is usually a symptom of fiscal and monetary policies which give residents strong incentives to acquire foreign assets.

The motive for capital flight, it says, is a resident's concern that, if his wealth were held domestically, it would be subject to a substantial loss or impairment.

But the difficulties of quantifying this are complicated by the fact that not all private capital outflows are capital flight. Furthermore, money which may have left a country for legitimate reasons may turn into flight capital if the medium term because it is likely to reduce investment.

The solution suggested by the report is to "adjust policies so as to avoid the pronounced discrimination against resident holders of domestic assets that has been so prevalent among developing countries."

The study suggests that capital outflows of capital importing countries in the 11 years to 1985 amounted to about \$25 billion, accounting for one-third of the increase in these countries' external debt over the period.

Of this, perhaps three-fifths — some \$15 billion to \$20 billion — could be viewed as capital flight. But its rate of growth has been uneven: From a modest \$5 billion annually from 1975 to 1978, it accelerated sharply in the late 1970s and early 1980s to \$25 billion to \$30 billion a year and then slowed again. (In 1986, according to estimates by Morgan Guaranty, some \$1.7 billion of flight capital may have been repatriated in total to the 10 main Third World debtors).

As is suggested by the popular image, the IMF study shows that capital flight appears to have been most significant in countries with debt problems, particularly those in Latin America.

— Financial Times feature.

CAPITAL FLIGHT FROM CAPITAL-IMPORTING COUNTRIES (annual averages: \$ billion)

	1975-78	1979-82	1983-85	Total
Africa	1.7	4.1	1.8	28.5
Asia	-0.8	7.0	-2.2	18.3
Europe	1.1	2.7	3.0	24.0
Non-oil Middle East	0.2	-0.7	2.7	6.2
Western Hemisphere	3.7	14.7	11.0	106.6

Source: IMF

## Biggest Arab city gets facelift before metro opens

By Bahgat Badie

Reuter

CAIRO — Dressed in rags, Mustapha Ahmed rubbed furiously at his client's muddy shoes trying to establish their colour.

He got nowhere fast in the hazy pall of dust that hangs over Tahrir Square, the chaotic traffic hub of the largest city in the Middle East.

"There are plenty of shoes to shine. It's good business," 13-year-old Mustapha said of central Cairo's latest disruption.

After more than two years of traffic upheaval and noise as contractors dug giant holes for an underground railway, Tahrir Square and some other areas are getting a facelift.

The square hums with activity round the clock as workers strive to smarten it up for the opening of the Middle East's first underground rail network on September 27.

On the city outskirts, at the Giza pyramids,

## Seoul presses Pyongyang on share of Olympic events

TOKYO (Agencies) — The International Olympic Committee has determined that North Korea is incapable of hosting the five Olympic events the IOC is offering it, South Korea's ruling party president said Saturday.

Democratic Justice Party President Roh Tae-Woo also said he has learned that the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China are privately urging North Korea to take part in next year's games, which the North has threatened to boycott if an agreement allowing it to co-host the competition is not worked out.

"Five is the most events the IOC will offer North Korea," Roh said at a luncheon at the Japan National Press Club. "But an IOC delegation visited North Korea, and their determination was that North Korea is not capable of hosting five events."

Roh is the South Korean ruling party's presidential candidate. He stopped in Japan on his way home from a visit to the United States, where he met with U.S. lawmakers and President Ronald Reagan.

The IOC delegation, led by Alexandru Siperco, an IOC member from Romania, visited North Korea in May to inspect sports and other facilities.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said before the visit that he hoped North Korea would allow the delegation to pass through the demilitarised zone that separates South Korea from the North. Pyongyang refused.

North Korea, separated from the South since the end of World War II, has been threatening to initiate a boycott of the Seoul games unless it is allowed to co-host them.

Rob said: "I hope North Korea will participate. But even if it does not, I am confident it will be the largest and most splendid Olympics ever." He said the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee has sent out invitations to

167 countries.

The IOC has offered North Korea five sports — table tennis, archery, women's volleyball, a men's cycling race and some preliminary soccer matches.

IOC President Samaranch has called it the international body's "final offer." Pyongyang has countered that it wants five full sports and part of a sixth. North Korea at one time sought eight full sports, a third of the Olympic programme.

The two sides have not yet agreed on further meetings over the co-hosting question.

North Korea is building several sports arenas including a main stadium designed to hold 200,000 people, according to the IOC. The official North Korean press has reported that the country is also constructing several large hotels, including one that will be 105 stories high.

On Friday, South Korea's Foreign Minister Choi Kwang-Soo said it was already too late for North Korea to adequately stage some events at the 1988 games but he added talks would continue with Pyongyang.

Asked at a news conference he held in Los Angeles about when the issue had to be settled for logistical reasons, Choi said:

"We have completed almost all facilities, including the stadiums, the various office facilities as well as accommodations for the athletes, press corps and so forth.

"And now we are preparing for the final stage of our preparations. So, in sense it is already too late."

Choi, in Los Angeles to address the World Affairs Council, noted that the International

Olympic Committee had sent out invitations to a record 167 countries to compete next September and responses are due by Jan. 17.

"I think we will continue our talks with them in the hope that we may reach the agreement in the very near future so that the North Koreans may have, not enough, but at least a minimum of five events," Choi said.

The foreign minister said it would be all but impossible for North Korea to have adequate facilities ready in time for IOC inspection and approval before the games next September.

"They have to be approved well before the games are held," Choi said, adding that South Korea was ready to stage all 237 individual events if the North rejected the IOC's final offer.

IOC President Samaranch, seeking to avert a communist-bloc boycott of the summer games, has overseen four rounds of talks between North and South Korea. Last July he took the unprecedented step of offering a symbolic sharing of the games by giving Pyongyang 10 of the individual events.

South Korea, after spending five years and about \$3 billion on preparations, agreed with the offer. North Korea said it was far too little.

Samaranch rejected giving any more events to North Korea, which has been adamant about getting the soccer finals, but said in Lausanne on Thursday that if Pyongyang agreed in principle to the deal some events could be swapped for others.

The IOC offered in July North Korea all eight events in archery and table tennis, women's volleyball, the men's 100-kilometre cycle road race and one preliminary round of soccer.

Samaranch said North Korea must act quickly to accept the offer, as organising any transfers after Jan. 17 would be very difficult.

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## Soviets experiment with private soccer

MOSCOW (AP) — One of the top Soviet soccer teams has switched to "self-financing," a new management system that transforms the team into the country's first professional sports club.

The TASS news agency and the newspaper Sovjetsky Sport reported Saturday that the Dnepr Club of Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine will be getting no more government subsidies.

Players' salaries, facilities, equipment and all other expenses will be paid out of ticket receipts, donations from fans and sales of souvenirs and emblems, TASS said.

Dnepr is one of the 12 soccer teams in the Soviet Union's High League, which participates in European competitions.

Sovjetsky Sport noted that its pages had carried a discussion among sports officials in January and February on the wisdom of allowing professional sports to develop in the Soviet Union, and that the resulting opinion was an experiment would be advisable. "And here is the first one," Sovjetsky Sport declared.

Both reports said soccer is the most popular sport in the Dnepropetrovsk region, and that the new professional club could sell training and counselling services for additional income.

Money could be raised if the team performs well and fans are willing to pay annual dues to belong to booster clubs, the reports said. They did not explain what benefits other than enjoyment of a financially viable team that the patrons would gain.

Commercial advertising also could earn income, TASS said, but no details of those opportunities were disclosed.

"Our financial success is tied, first of all, with our success in getting into the national championships and other tournaments, and depends, of course, on the quality of Dnepr's play," senior coach Yevgeny Kucherevsky told TASS.

Most Soviet sports are funded by the government, which in turn takes in some income from ticket sales. But the traditional system of management lacks a profit motive, and most teams are believed to be financial losers.

"Self-financing" is one of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms aimed at curbing losses and improving the overall national economy. It requires enterprises to generate sufficient income to pay all expenses of operation and future expansion.

Soviet sports officials have previously denied that professional sports exist in the Soviet Union.

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Most Soviet sports are funded by the government, which in turn takes in some income from ticket sales. But the traditional system of management lacks a profit motive, and most teams are believed to be financial losers.

"Self-financing" is one of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms aimed at curbing losses and improving the overall national economy. It requires enterprises to generate sufficient income to pay all expenses of operation and future expansion.

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"Self-financing" is one of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbache

## Haughey tells Irish to stop living beyond their means

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey told the people of Ireland on Friday that they were living beyond their means and that drastic public spending cuts imposed by his government were vital.

"We had to get back to reality, living within our means," he told a business award meeting in his first major speech on the economy since the start of the summer.

Giving an upbeat review of an economy battered by high unemployment, rising debt and mass emigration, he said: "In six months this government has laid the foundations for national recovery."

Mr. Haughey returned as prime minister for the third time in March to run a country in which one in five people was jobless and 30,000 youngsters emigrated every year.

The national debt is 24 billion punt (\$36 billion). His minority government's au-

thority campaign has won the backing of opposition parties who do not intend to challenge his next get-tough budget in January.

"The government cannot be intimidated or forced by pressure or threats to change from doing what it knows to be necessary," Mr. Haughey said.

Health-service cuts provoked protests by nurses and doctors. A strike by electricity workers ended with the government refusing to pay large salary rises. Plans have been launched to trim the public service by 10,000 jobs.

As signs of economic recovery in Ireland, Mr. Haughey cited a sharp drop in interest rates, a buoyant stock market, inflation below three per cent, a balance of trade surplus over one billion punt (\$1.5 billion) and more foreign investment.

He reiterated a pledge to reduce government borrowing again next year and said: "We are engaged in getting the public finances right."

## Ghana to fire 13,000 employees

ACCRA (AP) — An additional 13,000 employees of the state-owned Cocoa Marketing Board are to be fired as part of a 57 per cent staff reduction programme, the board's deputy director has announced.

Mr. Joseph Hayford told journalists the reduction will save the government 400 million cedis (\$2.47 million) in salaries each year. The affected workers are to leave their posts by June of 1988, Mr. Hayford said.

The cocoa board reductions is part of a World Bank programme to rehabilitate the country's cocoa sector. So far, \$40 million have been spent in replanting and reclamation of abandoned cocoa farms.

Ghana, once the world's largest cocoa producer, saw production drop from 600,000 tons a year to less than 150,000 tons since gaining independence from Britain in 1957. The new firings will bring the cocoa board workforce, which at one time employed 105,000, to 18,000.

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1987

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Fighter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is an important time to formalize formal and conservative principles into a good working system. Don't rely on hunches today, but stay with those methods which have proven effective.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You'll have some really excellent ideas for improving your lot in life. Draws ideally for enjoying new interests, and more and more influential people you will encounter.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Before taking off to see old friends and making new ones, first try to re-examine the conditions of business. When you return, let your kin know that home is where your heart is.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Handle personal correspondence and be careful about how you phrase things. Work on improving the home situation. Inviting some friends in could help.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Try to get most of your work out of the way early, as you have an inspiration which will take up some time later. Be kind to your mate this evening.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Try to help out a clever associate who has bitten off more than he can chew. The two of you, working together, can make great partners and achieve a good deal.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find a way to make your activities more productive while you will display your best to those who are in a position to help you. Enjoy a relaxing hobby this evening.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get into the details of a new project this afternoon which you hadn't noticed before. Ignoring these could lead to a troubling situation. Your mate

will do something to please you.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Work on improving your credit, which is not as well off as you may have thought. Delay handling a personal problem until later in the day. Drive very cautiously.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get some advice from a friend who has had very diverse experience. This person can help you greatly. A new and profitable project will arise.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to build more record with your loved one this morning. Some interesting people you encounter can be of great help to your career. Do some reading tonight.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) An associate will be unusually willing to go along with your ideas, but don't be suspicious. Show your appreciation for this support, and you can get along better.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take any health treatments you may need. Don't let any physical problems pass by without attention, as they'll only reappear. You can have quite a good time today.

**If Your Child Is Born Today** He or she will be quite impressive due to an unusual amount of intelligence while still quite young. Your progeny will have great human interests and will be quite successful if you make sure to give him or her plenty of praise for a job well done. Plenty of healthy exercise will be needed.

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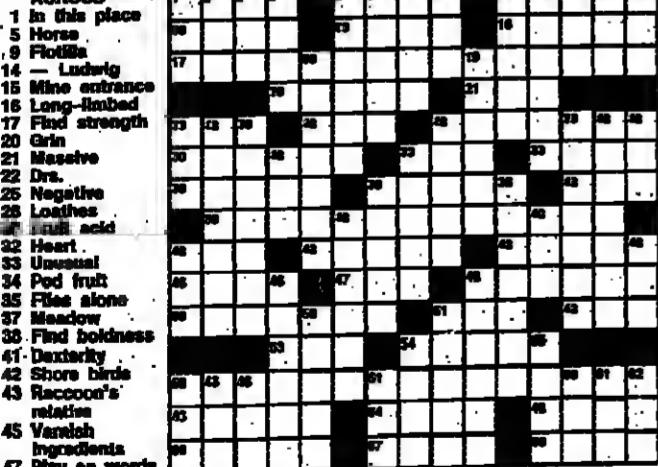
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## THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy B. Martin



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

11. Sp. queen	12. Onion	13. Nautical chain	14. Volume of reprints
15. Waterway	16. Pass master	17. Speedy	18. Vow
19. Best fit	20. Desires	21. Dexterity	22. Shore birds
23. Reindeer's relation	24. Vanish	25. Ingredients	26. Play on words
27. Mass, college	28. Mountain pass	29. Environmental	30. Long-handled tool
31. Color	32. Meadow	33. Find boldness	34. Ped fruit
35. Dainty	36. Fleshy alone	37. Dared	38. Negatives
39. Duct	40. Negatives	41. Negatives	42. Negatives
43. Duct	44. Negatives	45. Negatives	46. Negatives
47. Negatives	48. Negatives	49. Negatives	50. Negatives
51. Negatives	52. Negatives	53. Negatives	54. Negatives
55. Negatives	56. Negatives	57. Negatives	58. Negatives
59. Negatives	60. Negatives	61. Negatives	62. Negatives
63. Negatives	64. Negatives	65. Negatives	66. Negatives
67. Negatives	68. Negatives	69. Negatives	70. Negatives
71. Negatives	72. Negatives	73. Negatives	74. Negatives
75. Negatives	76. Negatives	77. Negatives	78. Negatives
79. Negatives	80. Negatives	81. Negatives	82. Negatives
83. Negatives	84. Negatives	85. Negatives	86. Negatives
87. Negatives	88. Negatives	89. Negatives	90. Negatives
91. Negatives	92. Negatives	93. Negatives	94. Negatives
95. Negatives	96. Negatives	97. Negatives	98. Negatives
99. Negatives	100. Negatives	101. Negatives	102. Negatives

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## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Sept. 12, '87 and ending Wednesday, Sept. 16, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars.)

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Per value
Industrial Development Bank	100	129	1.280	1.290	1.000
Petra Bank	1098	2128	2.000	1.850	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1100	2056	1.900	1.850	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	6387	10824	1.680	1.700	1.000
Housing Bank	6732	8176	1.190	1.220	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	16260	27161	1.680	1.670	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	—	—	—	—	5.000
Bank of Jordan	492	8159	16.450	16.550	5.000
Arab Bank	480	55823	116.500	116.500	10.000
Jordan National Bank	10778	26766	2.480	2.480	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	40470	40551	0.950	1.020	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	8620	10565	1.720	1.720	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	51084	34919	0.680	0.700	1.000
National Financial Investments	500	777	1.550	1.540	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	6210	4271	0.720	0.700	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation (Jordan)	7301	6692	0.910	0.920	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	400	528	1.320	1.320	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	1.000
Banking and financial institutions	—	—	—	—	1.000
Insurance and reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	2983	16981	5.740	5.660	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	1433	1222	0.850	0.860	1.000
Jordan Insurance	200	2200	11.000	11.000	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	5900	4902	0.820	0.830	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	206550	216569	0.970	1.030	1.000
Universal Insurance	1600	1120	0.690	0.700	1.000
General Insurance	50	70	1.420	1.400	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al-Idzbar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	230	297	1.300	1.290	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Investments	1100	1395	1.320	1.330	1.000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	4725	2977	0.630	0.630	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	24739	11286	0.450	0.440	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	749	304	0.400	0.410	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—				

## Tigers reiterate opposition to Sri Lankan peace pact

COLOMBO (R) — The powerful Tamil Tigers separatist group reiterated its opposition to Sri Lanka's peace pact on Saturday and announced a non-violent campaign against it.

The group said its campaign would be aimed at both the Indian and Sri Lankan governments, which jointly back the July 29 peace accord.

Tiger's leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, in a statement issued amid mounting Tamil protests against the pact, said Colombo was using it to suppress the Tamil minority and India was doing nothing to stop it.

He accused Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who signed the accord as guarantor, of "lethargy and disinterest" in fulfilling Tamil aspirations.

"So we have decided to continue our struggle through non-violence against the governments," Mr. Prabhakaran said. His statement, published in news-

papers here, gave no details of the planned protests.

However, it underlined growing tension between the Tigers and India, the militants' main backer before the peace pact.

This week New Delhi ordered its peacekeeping troops in Sri Lanka to fire at Tamil militants refusing to surrender their arms, after the Tigers massacred 75 rebels in the eastern district of Batticaloa.

The pact has ended four years' fighting between Tamil separatists and Sri Lankan troops but reforms to give the Tamils virtual self-rule in the north and east appear stalled.

Tamil protests spearheaded by the Tigers erupted in violence on Friday.

Leftist leader killed in Manila ambush

MANILA (R) — Unidentified gunmen ambushed and shot dead a leader of a leftist coalition opposed to President Corazon Aquino on Saturday, a coalition spokesman said.

He said Leandro Alejandro, secretary-general of the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), was shot by men riding a white van near the organisation's offices in the capital, and died later in hospital.

Mr. Alejandro's driver was critically wounded, the spokesman said.

Mr. Alejandro was the third leftist leader to be ambushed in 10 months.

Labour leader Rolando Olalia was killed in November and Ber-

Hundreds of people blockaded offices and stormed police stations in Jaffna city and towns across Jaffna peninsula. One police station was set on fire.

In the eastern port of Trincomalee, four people were killed and 40 injured when Indian troops and local police broke up a riot between protesting Tamils and members of the majority Sinhalese community who attacked them. The Indians denied reports that they opened fire.

The Tamils were supporting a "death fast" by 23-year-old Prabhakaran lieutenant Thileepan whose protest appears part of an attempt to rally Tamil opinion behind the Tigers.

Thileepan began fasting in a Hindu temple on Monday and says he will fast until death unless Colombo grants a series of demands including freedom for remaining Tamil prisoners and a halt to Sinhalese "colonisation" in the north and east.

For our big plans we need peace," Mr. Saikin declared, without mentioning the Soviet-U.S. agreement in Washington on Friday to sign a treaty banning all medium-range missiles at a third super-power summit this autumn.

The Soviet news media have refrained from immediate comment on the accord to seal the first treaty abolishing an entire class of weapons since the dawn of the nuclear age.

As Mr. Saikin finished speaking and declared the holiday officially open, hundreds of colourful balloons trailing banners reading "Moscow — 840 years" were released into the air.

Seventy young women dressed in red to mark 70 years of Soviet power laid flowers at the tomb of state founder Vladimir Lenin in a prelude to Nov. 7 celebrations marking the Bolshevik Revolution anniversary.

Armoured personnel carriers rolled past the official reviewing stand, veterans who defended Moscow during World War II marched stiffly past and a wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The ceremonies marking the capital's founding by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147 were strictly controlled by police. Only people issued with special passes were allowed onto Red Square.

In other parts of the city, festivities got under way with parades of giant floats accompanied by folk singers, jugglers and haton twirlers.

The results of the Washington talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, greeted with much fanfare throughout the world, received minimal attention in the Soviet Union.

Pravda and other national newspapers carried Friday's joint statement announcing the plan for Mr. Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to sign a medium- and short-range nuclear missile elimination treaty at an autumn summit.

In a speech to department employees, he said the economy

## Gorbachev absent from Moscow celebration

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev was conspicuously absent from major Red Square celebrations on Saturday marking Moscow's 840th anniversary and the coming 70th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Moscow Mayor Valery Saikin presided over the Red Square opening ceremonies, with Boris Yeltsin, Moscow City Communist Party leader and a non-voting member of the ruling politburo, at his side atop the red granite Lenin Mausoleum.

"This will not dampen the spirit of the (Pakistani) people but will raise it," he told reporters as he left for New York to speak at the United Nations.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, which killed three people instantly and two more later, according to hospital officials.

Witnesses said the powerful blast hurled one body about 80 feet (25 metres). Bus drivers used jacks to lift rubble off some of the

## 5 killed, 16 injured in Pakistan bomb blast

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (R) — At least five people died and 16 were injured when a bomb exploded at the main bus station in the northern city of Rawalpindi on Saturday, Pakistan's fourth such blast in 10 days.

The explosion was the latest in a series which Pakistan blames on the Soviet-backed government in neighbouring Afghanistan, and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Jumejo vowed the bombing wave would not deflect Islamabad from its Afghan policy.

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Pakistan accommodates about three million Afghan refugees and most of the Western-backed guerrilla groups fighting the Afghan government.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### FBI asks librarians to watch for spies

NEW YORK (AP) — The FBI said it has asked librarians in New York City to watch for and report on library users who might be recruiting intelligence agents or gathering information for hostile powers. Library officials, however, voiced fears of intrusion into the private and academic freedom of library users, and called the FBI's move an effort to turn librarians into informants, the New York Times has reported. The FBI told the Times that its library awareness programme is part of a national counterintelligence initiative. It began in the spring, after a Soviet employee of the United Nations recruited a Queens College student as an agent through contacts made at a library, the newspaper said. The diplomat, Genadi Zakharov, was caught and exchanged for Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter accused of spying in the Soviet Union. The FBI said staff members at fewer than 20 libraries in New York City, most of them academic rather than public, have been asked to cooperate, the Times reported. FBI officials in Washington would not discuss the scope of the intelligence effort, the Times said. James Fox, deputy assistant director of the New York FBI office, said he is not sure whether other local offices had made similar requests. "Hostile intelligence has had some success working the campuses and libraries, and we're just going around telling people what to be alert for," Mr. Fox said.

### Spanish horse plague hits bullfights

MADRID (R) — Several bullfights have been cancelled in Spain due to a lack of mounts for the picadores as an outbreak of equine plague has killed about 200 horses in the past few days. A spokesman for the Bullfighters' Association said: "Some bullfights have been cancelled, but I don't know how many," the spokesman said. A strict ban on transporting horses has been imposed in several provinces due to the epidemic thought to have been imported with a consignment of zebras from Namibia destined for a safari park. France and Portugal have closed their borders to Spanish horses because of the outbreak which threatens Spanish horse exports worth \$2.4 million last year.

### 70,000 E. Germans attend Dylan's concert

BERLIN (AP) — U.S. singer Bob Dylan drew 70,000 East German fans at an open-air concert in the Treptow district of East Berlin, the state-run news agency ADN has said. The news agency headlined the article with "concert by a living legend," and said Dylan's 1960s songs like Masters of War, and Blowin' in the Wind, had "become hymns of the peace movement, and a protest against war and atomic destruction." The concert, in which Dylan also sang Like a Rolling Stone, and a Hard Rain's a Gonna Fall, had the crowd cheering and applauding enthusiastically, ADN said. Dylan's concert was staged in East Berlin as part of Berlin's 750th anniversary celebrations that have been ongoing since the beginning of the year.

### Expert sees need for donor organs

HOUSTON (R) — Nearly 15,000 people need heart transplants annually, but the lack of donor organs means only about 1,000 can receive life-saving hearts each year, transplant pioneer Dr. Michael Debakey has said. Dr. Debakey, speaking at an organ transplant symposium in Houston, said the prospects for increasing the number of available donor hearts are not good. "I have serious doubts in my mind that we'll be able to increase that number much above 2,000 transplants a year in the near future," Dr. Debakey said. Hearts and other organs for transplant are obtained mainly from young or middle-aged victims of accidents. But family members of those killed are often too upset to agree to donate the life-giving organs, he said. Last year nearly 1,000 heart transplant operations were performed, mainly in U.S. hospitals.

Mr. Debakey and his team of heart specialists at Methodist Hospital in Houston performed 26 heart transplants in 1986. The survival rate for heart transplant patients has steadily improved since the first operation was performed in 1968. Today, 80 per cent of all heart transplant patients are alive one year following their surgery, and 50 per cent are alive five years later. Dr. Debakey said. He said researchers in Houston were developing new ways to preserve organs for as long as 14 hours after being removed from a donor. Currently, doctors have only about five hours to remove an organ and transplant.

### U.S. to close 2 embassies

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States will close two embassies and 13 consulates as part of a sweeping new economy drive, Secretary of State George Shultz said on Friday.

Mr. Shultz also announced plans to cut an unspecified number of the department's 22,000 worldwide employees by merging jobs, encouraging early retirement and consolidating overseas operations. Among the positions to be cut are those of 21 senior aides up to the deputy assistant secretary level.

The rebel officials said another 20 to 30 prisoners could not fit

into the plane but would be freed as soon as possible.

Government sources said the prisoners arrived on board a plane by way of Honduran military base at Aguacate and a refuelling stop somewhere in El Salvador. They did not specify to whom the plane belonged.

The new Central American peace plan, signed by five regional presidents in Guatemala City on Aug. 7, includes calls for a ceasefire in the region's three guerrilla wars, amnesty for political prisoners, democratic reforms and an end to foreign support for rebels, such as U.S. backing for the contras.

Who should be given amnesty and how to carry out the programme is still being discussed by the five governments.

U.S. to close 2 embassies

measures were not in the best interest of the United States, but were necessary because Congress had reduced funding.

Congress earmarked \$1.61 billion for the department's operating expenses in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

The department says it would need \$1.74 billion to run the same level of operations in fiscal 1988.

But it now expects to receive no more than \$1.62 billion, leaving at least an \$84 million shortfall.

Department officials said the embassies to be shut were in Equatorial Guinea and the Comoros, off the East African coast.

Deceased to reach out through 'Heavenly Mail'

TOKYO (AP) — The country that produced the overnight automatic breadmaker and portable underwear dryer has come out with a mail service for the dead. For fees ranging from \$70 to \$3,500, "Heavenly Mail" will deliver letters, presents and videotapes made in advance for the deceased to leave their loved ones, according to creator Tsutomu Totani. The amount is based on the type of message delivered, and the amount of time it has to be held. Through "Heavenly Mail," the departed can leave instructions for running companies, introduce themselves to grandchildren they never met and tell family members secrets they took to the grave, Totani said. He admits no one has taken him up on his offer since he launched the service in July, but attributes the lack of interest to inadequate advertising.

### Putnam to quit from Columbia Pictures

NEW YORK (R) — David Putnam, one of the few independent producers recruited to run a major Hollywood studio, is resigning as chairman of Columbia Pictures after only a year on the job, the company has announced. Putnam, a Briton whose credits include such acclaimed films as Charots of Fire and The Killing Fields, both made before he arrived at Columbia, had two years left on his contract at the studio, which is owned by Coca-Cola Company. His resignation comes less than three weeks after Coca-Cola announced that its entertainment businesses, including Columbia, would be merged with Tri-Star Pictures Inc. Speculation had been rife in the film industry that the merger would force out Putnam, even though Columbia is to be run as a separate entity after the combination. Coca-Cola said Putnam's decision to resign followed a meeting with Victor Kaufman, chairman and chief executive officer of Tri-Star. Putnam will remain in his position until the merger is completed, it said. Only last week Putnam told Variety magazine that he intended to honour his contract at Columbia and would not be affected by the merger. But industry analysts said it was only a matter of time before Putnam and Kaufman clashed.

### Soviet duck hunter lands pike in the sky

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet hunter took aim at a duck but landed a fish falling out of the sky, TASS news agency reported on Thursday. It said the hunter spotted a large drake in the rushes of Sarykanysh Lake in Soviet Central Asia. He took aim but before he pulled the trigger the duck flew off, trailing a thrashing pike. "The pike apparently caught the duck to eat it for lunch, but when the bird gained height the fish had to let it go — only to end up in the hunter's bag," TASS said.

### Heir to Dunhill fortune jailed

LONDON (R) — Christopher Dunhill, heir to the Dunhill tobacco fortune, was jailed for two years by a London court on Thursday for supplying cocaine to a friend and handling stolen goods. Judge Anthony Babington said 52-year-old Dunhill, whose family company is part of the billion-dollar Rothmans Group, had been dealing in only small quantities of cocaine and amphetamines. But his sentence should serve as a deterrent. Defence Counsel described Dunhill, who was also convicted of handling stolen tapes, as a man whose public image for high living contrasted with the reality of financial problems and heavy drinking and drug taking. At a bankruptcy hearing earlier this year he said his financial worries had driven him to drugs.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARF  
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### ATTACK IS THE BEST DEFENSE

would reduce the risk of human error in nuclear plants.

"We are working on designing a system where, even if the operator does something wrong, the reactor would automatically lose some of its capacity," Gen. Kimstach said.

Since then, congressmen and businessmen have called the government to speed up plans to sell its national carrier to the private sector. Philippine Airlines, however, says it wants several years' reprieve so it can try to boost profits.

**Soviets not planning more Chernobyl-type reactors**

NEW YORK (R) — The Soviet firefighter who oversaw the team which extinguished the Chernobyl nuclear reactor blaze said on Friday the Soviet Union would not build any more reactors of the Chernobyl type.

Major General Igor Kimstach, deputy chief fire prevention for the Soviet Union, said production of the graphite-core reactors was being discontinued "not because they are dangerous, but because they are less economical."

But he said nuclear engineers were also seeking designs that

can be made safer.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

that bid no trump at his second

turn. However, he was concerned about protecting his diamond holding from a possibly fatal lead through. His side ended in the second-best contract on the given distribution.

The normal lead against a no trump game is fourth-best from your longest and strongest suit.

However, here the bidding suggested that, if given the opportunity, declarer might be able to run nine last tricks. So Mari, sitting West, decided that he had to attack. As his opening lead, he selected the ace of diamonds.

On his birthday in April, the world's longest-reigning monarch retired early from a banquet, complaining that he didn't feel well. He did not attend a tea ceremony for the diplomatic corps later that day, but imperial Household Agency officials denied that he was ill.

**Hungarian premier welcomes dialogue with dissidents**

BUDAPEST (R) — Prime Minister Karoly Grosz said on Friday he would maintain a dialogue with Hungary's dissidents because their views were valid and could sometimes draw the Communist government's attention to problems.

At his first international news conference since taking over two months ago, the 57-year-old technocrat also said the government should take over more responsibility from the ruling Communist Party.

In remarks which surprised correspondents by their frankness, Mr. Grosz said there were people in Hungary who thought in a different way — "the opposition, or dissidents."

"We have to continue a dialogue with them on every issue which is current," he said in response to a question from a Western reporter.

"Everyone has the right to have a different view on all questions," he said, adding: "We (the government) do not have a monopoly on ways of solving them."

The Hungarian leader did, however, warn that the government would have nothing to do with those "who don't want to

help plan the defense."

Two top international teams, Austria and France, were recently invited to Norway to compete with local teams in a sponsored tournament.

French international Christian Mari won the Brilliance Prize for this effort against one of the Norwegian teams.

With three-card support for his partner's suit, South might have done better to raise spades rather

than bid no trump at his second

turn. However, he was concerned about protecting his diamond holding from a possibly fatal lead through. His side ended in the second-best contract on the given distribution.